sired to resign the command of the army.

APPOINTMENT OF GEN. MEADE. An officer arrived in Frederick at midnight with a letter from the President to Gen. Geo. He shrank from assuming a responsibility so and 16 cuns. great at such a critical period. Could be hope appointment-tall, spare, a thin, anxious contradictory and confusing reports coming upon his thoughtful brows. It was in the hotel at Frederick. He showed how wise he was by able movements. He is spreading out his army making no changes in the staff, retaining the | to cover the whole country between the Susquemen who could give him information.

He did not approve of Gen. Hooker's plan of sending the Twelfth Corps and the troops at Harper's Ferry to cut Lee's communications, He preferred to keep the army concentrated. that he might confront Lee with a force equal

to that of the Confederates. was passing through the town of Liberty, a which his name has long been linked. Dr. farmer rode into the village mounted on his farm wagon. The load in the wagon was covered with a white cloth. "What have ye got to sell, old fellow? Gin-

gerbroad, ch?" said a soldier, raising the cloth and peeping in. "What de yeask?" "I haven't any to sell." "Haven't any to sell! What are ye here

The farmer made no reply.

"See here, old fellow, won't ye sell me a bunk of your gingerbread?" said the soldier. producing an old wallet.

"Well, you are a mean old cuss. It would be serving you right to tip up your old cart. Here we are marching all night and all day to protect your property and fight for ye. We haven't had any breakfast, and may not get any dinner. You are a set of mean cusses round here, I recken." A crowd of soldiers gathered and expressed

their indignation. The old farmer stood up on his wagon seat, took off the table cloths and said :

"I didn't bring my bread here to sell. My wife and daughters sat up all night to bake it for you, and you are welcome to all I've got, and I wish I had ten times as much. Help "Hurrah! You're a brick! Three cheers

woman! Three more for the girls!" The soldiers tossed their caps into the air. The bread and cakes quickly disappeared. "See here, my friend, I take back all the hard words I said about you," said the soldier, shaking hands with the farmer, who sat on

At daybreak on the last day of June we see Buford's Division of Union cavairy, Gamble's and Devin's Brigades, leaving their bivouse at the little village of Fountain Dale, and moving north. Through the night the Union pickets that the Confederates are passing through the recountain defiles and moving northeast in the direction of Gettysburg. He has but one battery, and instead of attacking moves southeast to Emmittsburg, where he finds the First Corps, under Gen. Heynolds, who commands his own, the Third and Eleventh Corps, forming the

right wing of the army. Move to Getlysburg and hold it," is the order of Reynolds, and we see the cavalry moving north over a wide turnpike, passing through the town, turning west and unsaddling their horses in the fields and beautiful groves on Seminary Ridge, driving before them a small body of Pettigrew's Confederate infantry.

wide thoroughfures, leading through fertile lands, wide-reaching farms golden with grain waiting for the reapers. The harvest season trample it to the ground in deadly strife.

contrary winds the two armies marched toward a common center, each commander ignooffer or accept battle.

A carrier arrives from A. P. Hill with the information that Gen. Pettigrew, moving towards Getty-burg, has come upon a large force he fell back to Cashtown to wait for orders. der, with eight batteries, is to follow Anderson, Hood and McLaws are to advance through the the only available route.

STUART. he would not at and on the wagons. He bivouacs halfway between Westminster and Littlestown. Union cavalry is at Littlestown.

Gen. Stuart, instead of marching as he had intended to Littlestown, decides to get away from the Union cavalry by going to Hanover. Chambliss's Brigade is in advance. Fitz Lee moves along the left flank to guard the train, . while Hampton covers the rear. Chambliss approaches Hanover, but discovers a column of Union troops entering the town-Kilpatrick's Division. At Aidie that officer commanded a brigade, but now he is in command of a divisiou-Farnsworth's and Custer's Brigades. It is Farnsworth who is moving quietly into Hanover, with Custer west of him.

Stuart orders Chambliss to charge upon the Union troops, and nimost the first intimation Farnsworth has of the presence of the Confederates is the yelling of Chambliss's men as they thunder cloug the turnpake, charging upon the rear guard, scattering it, and capturing several soldiers and ambalances. The 5th N. V., under Maj. Hammond, turns

upon the Confederates and puts them to flight, Kilpatrick harious up, forms his line, and sends

Stuart plants his artillery and opens fire. The 2d N. C. advances, but is repulsed and its commander (Col. Payn) finds himself a pris-He is anxious rather to avoid one. He must join Lee, and his only aim is to hold Kilpatrick in check till the long train of wagons can pound Oxygen did not begin to do its work supposition was that only the two who were glide by. Fits Lee joins sim and the artillery duel goes on. Hampton arrives. Stuart Is stronger than Kilpatrick, but the skirmishing goes on till sunset-charges and countercharges around and through the town. Stuart having secured the passage of his train, moves east, toward York, in search of Gen, Early,

The Union cavalry bivouge near the townresting their horses-waiting till morning; then moving north to Heidlersburg, hoping to fall in with Street once people; but Strart has been making an all-night march to get beyond the reach of Krimstrick. It is a terrible experience, Herres and men are worn down by the continuous marching day after day. The men rest in their saddles. Whole regiments fall asloop, the horses stumble, bringing the

riders to the ground. At daybreak July 1 the column reached Dover. No rest for the horses or men is allowed. Stuart pushes northwest over roads which wind in and out sineng the hills and reaches Carlisle in the alaymon, having ridden 125 miles without roat. He is 30 miles north of Gettysburg, where at that hour the cannon are

STRUCKUTS OF THE TWO ARMIES.

The official returns do not give the true num- can I ask for?" bers, on account of changes made after taking the returns, and before the arrival at Gettys- | gen, then, Mr. Edwards?"

bersburg Mr. Moser-mith, cashier of the bank, | and to recommend it to others as a great vital- fortunately no one thought of looking into the undertook to ascertain the number, making a lizer and restorer." tally of each hundred. An officer saw what he | Such a case as this one is surely calculated | At night he come down and swam the river, was doing and ordered him to stop Mr. Mester bear to make people think. Thinking is good; act- but becoming entangled in some drift-wood, sersmith bownd, but went to his barn, obtained | ing is better. In such diseases as "Bright's" | floated down past Chattanooga, and did not 100 kernels of corn, holding them in his hand | there is no time to be lost. If you have even | disengage himself until he had lost most of his in his pantaloons pocket, dropping a kernel | the slightest indication of an attack send to clothing. His boots had been lost in the first for every hundred. When his hand was empty | Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Givard Street, | alarm, and he was thus placed in the most un-10,000 had passed. Then he gathered them up | Philadelphia, for their treatise on Compound | favorable position for escaping, but he jourand dropped them again. Through the day he | Oxygen, and inform yourself theroughly as to | neyed on as well as he could. Though so much stood upon the steps of the bank, counting the I its nature and action. It will be mailed free. superior, in many particulars, to his followers,

formed Gen. Halleck and the President that if passing troops. He estimated the number at he could not have control of the troops he de- 60,000, which did not include Early's Division

or Stuart's cavalry. The Count of Paris, who has taken great pains to ascertain the exact number of the two Meade \$2,500 infantry and artillery, 300 can-G. Meade, informing him that he had been ap- non; and 11,000 cavalry with 27 cannon. He pointed to succeed Gen. Hooker as commander | has estimated Gen. Lee's army at 73,500 infanof the army. Gen. Meade was greatly surprised. try and artillery, 190 cannon, 11,100 cavalry

Gen. Lee is in a hostile country, and is under to succeed where McCleflan and Hooker had the necessity of having his troops in position failed? I saw him soon after he received the | to be quickly concentrated. Gen. Meade, with face, wearing a slouch felt hat crowded down from Washington, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Cumberland, is unable to determine Lee's probhanna and the Blue Ridge.

[To be continued.]

Who was Bright?

The name of Bright is frequently on the tongues of people who know nothing, or little, The people of Maryland and Pennsylvania of who "Bright" was, or the nature of the pewelcomed the soldiers. While the Fifth Corps | culiar derangement of vital functions with Bright was a famous British surgeon and anat- had been driven to desperation by the beginomist. He made the kidneys and their disor- | ning of the bloody work. If this was their ders his special study. He first pointed out the | design it was not without success, for the atnature of the granular degeneration of the | tempt to escape, fixed for the very day of our tissues of the kidneys, and showed the demor- separation, was in consequence postponed for a alization of these organs when in such a condi- time. tion that their secreting powers are so impaired | A week elapsed, during which nothing octhat the urea is not sufficiently separated from | curred to break the monotony of imprisonment. the blood. In the unpleasant condition of the | The plan of escape had been modified, to be internal economy which is known as " Bright's | more easily within the reach of the diminished disease," albumen is carried off with the watery | number of the prisoners. The jack-knife, exerctions from the bladder. This impover- which had made keys for unlocking the handcopious and systematic bleeding, for the albu- | walls consisted of brick, and were lined inside men is needed in the bedy, being, in fact, one | with heavy plank, reaching to the top of the of the great agents in nutrition. Those who upper room and covering the ceiling. Three flammation, not only of the kidnoys, but of cut into the heavy plank overhead. It was no other important organs. Coma, convulsions | light task to cut out a hole large enough to adand apoplexy may occur as part of the progress | mit the passage of a man's body into the attic. of the disease. Thus it will be seen that the A small part of each day only could be devoted malady is not a mere kidney allment, but one to the work, and the utmost vigilance was involving the decay of the vital forces of the | needed to prevent discovery. The "singing

"Bright's disease" is proverbially hard to for the old man! Three more for the old viate his sufferings and do something to tem- | tion to the efforts for liberty. his wagon with tears of joy rolling down his triumphs in the prevention, not in the cure, of Andrews glauced at it, stood perfectly still a

around the town of Fairfield. It is too late to talk of preventive measures. Some- that it was time to close up the prison, guarded Davis's Brigade of Heth's Division of the Conheartiness is such as naturally to awaken curi- much more on his comrades. osity as to how his recovery was effected.

s road south to Taneytown; the turnpike a little west of south to Emmittsburg; southwest the disease from both father and mother, and now to put forth. to Hagerstown; a turnpike northwest to st an early period of his life was under its | But an additional obstacle was interposed-Chambersburg another to Mumasburg - all power to such an extent that he became a con- Andrews was put down in "the hole" after refirmed invalid, with but little hope of recovery. ceiving his sentence. This required the wellhad come, and with it two mighty armies, to anxious to see a man who had been brought | which held the bolts of the trap-door, and an

been threatened with Bright's disease, and was persistently. Notches were sawed in the planks out of it, recently satisfied his curiosity by a old blanket or two, with some articles of cloth-Like two gathering storm clouds moved by visit to Mr. Edwards. On being introduced to ing, were twisted into ropes. When all this that gentleman at his place of business, he | was done, although the first flush of dawn bethought there must be some mistake in the gan to appear in the East, they dared not risk rant of the other's intentions, neither of them | person, so hearty and robust did Mr. Edwards | the chance of their work being discovered the having any chosen locality where they will appear. But Mr. Edwards assured him that he next day, and accordingly resolved to go at was indeed the man, and gave the account of once. Andrews had been drawn up out of the his experience much as follows:

of Union cavarry; that instead of attacking it It came on me slowly and gradually. I passed | while all the others, in their assigned order, much albumen, and many epithelial casts, were ready to mount up through the aperture Lee issues an order for Heth's Division to | which are the surest indications of the rav- | they had cut in the ceiling. A few bricks in start at daybreak July I for Gettysburg. Pen. | ages of the disease. For three years I was so | the outside wall- had also been removed, and prostrated as to be unable to attend to busi- enough of the rude ropes prepared to allow one ness. I was utterly exhausted. Not only was by one to descend to the ground. The hope mountains over the Chambersburg turnpike, I unable to walk with comfort, but I could | was that by taking off their boots and moving scarcely walk stall. I averaged hardly an bour's very cautiously each one could go into the loft sleep in 24, and even that little was broken and and out through the hole in the wall, and unsatisfactory. Nearly all the time I suffered | clamber down the outside blanket-ropes with-Gen. Stuart had captured 400 prisoners and with severe neuralgic pain in my head and out disturbing the repose of the guard. Those gathered 200 gragous' which hindered him; but | rheumatic pain in my joints. My digestion | who got down first were to wait beside the jail was miserable. I was nervous and continually until all their comrades were on the ground disturbed. At the St. George's Hotel, where I | before attempting to dash across the jail-fence His scouts come in during the evening of the lived, I found it impossible to take my meals | and the guard-line outside. 30th of June with the information that the at the table, for my nerves were in such a state | It was an anxious moment. They could see that the rattling of the knives and forks dis- the dim form of the sentry, and hear his meastressed me and compelled me to leave the din- | ured tread, as he paced back and forth not a ing-room. The little I was able to cat was dozen yards away. The word was passed from brought to my room. I could take a little meat, one to another in the prison that all was ready.

> eating was not a pleasure to me. "Did I take much medical treatment? Oh, yes, but I cannot say that it did me any apparent good, unless, perhaps, in case of the last try outside, who instantly gave the slarm, physician who attended me. He brought me | firing his gun and calling "Halt! halt! Corup to a condition in which there was some- poral of the guard!" The whole guard was inthing in me for the Compound Oxygen to take stantly aroused, and the firing became rapid. hold of."

> and what did it do for you?" see me now. It was this way: I was in a very | now needless, sprang through the wall and slidexhausted condition, and my friend, Mr. Ha- with the greatest rapidity to the ground. A gan, of Front street, who had been made a new | number of shots were fired while he was susman by it told me that he thought there would be some chance for me if I would try Compound Oxygen. The prospect did not at first | steady aim, and he, also get to the ground and make the trigi. So prostrated was I that walk- order, but was too late. Before he could get ing from the St. George Hotel to Starkey & Pa- into the left the guard were ready to make sure first attempt at going out. After this, when I aroused. High officers visited the prison to see went to the office for treatment, I took a cab, how many had escaped. They found the reten days the severe pallas in my head were | and that the others had not escaped because too greatly relieved, and before many more days tightly fettered. They were, however, put they were gone. Then I began to gain in down in "the hole" as an additional security, strength. Gradually the rhenmatic pains went | and all damages to the prison carefully repaired away, my digestion improved, so that enting while the goard manifested unusual vigilance was not the torment it had been. I soon be- The afternoon airing was forbidden, and all the came able to enjoy refreshing sleep, and this strictness which had marked the first confine-

strength. ment at Starkey & Palen's office, daily gain- | One consolation was left them in the hope ing. When I first began to take it I was so that their comrades had made good their flight weak that I could not inhale for more than ten | and that the death-sentence of Andrews could or fifteen seconds. By steady practice and not now be executed. When the firing was with increasing strength, I found myself able first heard the not unnatural inference was to inhale for nearly a minute at a time. I be- | that both the fugitives had perished, but they gan in March, 1882, and I finished in May. By knew that such news would soon have been imthis time I was so well that I needed no more parted to them; and as days passed by their treatment."

the treatment again?"

some indications of a return of my old trouble. | will be seen in the sequel. short time set me to rights. Now I am able to day, so that he knew he could not long conattend to business regularly and cheerfully. I | tinne his flight without detection. He went live in the country and come to town every only a few hundred yards away from the city, It probably never will be known just how day. I sleep soundly, take a good deal of ac- and there finding a deuse tree, climbed, unobmany men there were in the Confederate and laive exercise, eat pretty much everything I served, into its branches. It was in plain view Union armies advancing toward Cettysburg, want, and my digestion is good. What more of the railroad and the river. All day long be

armies on the morning of July 1, gives Gen. The Great Story of "Capturing Locomotive."

> BY REV. WM. PITTENGER. [COPYRIGHTED, 1881.] CHAPTER XII.

THE FIRST TRAGEDY.

We will first narrate the history of the nine soldiers and their leader, from whom we parted with so much sorrow and foreboding when the remainder of us were sent to Knoxville. Various reasons have been conjectured for this separation, one of which has been given in the preceding chapter. Another, that has been entertained by many of the party who have had the opportunity of reviewing the facts, is that the enemy was now ready to proceed in the work of vengeance, and wished to lessen any possible danger of escape on our part when we

ishes the system almost as greatly as would | cuffs, was again brought into use. The jail labor under the disadvantage of "Bright's dis- men leaned against the wall, while a fourth ease" are liable to grievous congestion and in- stood on their shoulders, and with the knife hour" was especially serviceable, as then the noise of the knife could not be heard. The cure. Nay, more than that, it is generally pro- | cut, when so nearly completed as to require nounced incurable. As soon as the patient be- little more labor, was so filled up as not to atguns to show clear evidences of being afflicted | tract notice from below, and attention given to with this malady the doctors give him up and other parts of the work. Just then an incident tell him to prepare for death. They can alle- occurred which added the energy of despera-

porarily arrest his inevitable decay, but beyond | Capt. Laws entered the prison-yard one day, this they give him no hope. An emineut phy- while our comrades were enjoying the shade of sician in a recent address before the New Jersey | the prison in the afternoon breathing-spell, Medical Society said: "The modern physi- | which had been procured by the kindness of cian, in his multitudinous drugs, finds few | Col. Cleburne and himself, and going up to Anremedies. \* \* Medicine finds its highest | drows, with averted face, handed him a paper. disease. \* \* Who cares rheumatism, or moment, and then silently turned and walked typhoid fever, or chronic Bright's disease? \* up stairs into the cell, the door of which had and yet, who refrains from prescribing?" | been left open. No one of his comrades said a Now we will all agree that prevention is a word, but all felt that something dreadful had great deal better than curs. But when we find | happened. The officer, who seemed hardly able some fellow-mortal actually in the power of a to control his own emotion, waited for a little have seen lights gleaming in the distance terrible disease, "Bright's" for instance, it is time, and then telling the prisoners very gently

women the vital question to-day is, "Can scarcely needed. He had received his death-Bright's disease be cared?" To others, means of sentence! A week from that day had been apprevention may have interest, but to those on | pointed as the time, and hanging as the mode whom the disease has its grip the question of of his execution. The sorrow of the brave man cure is a personal matter of life or death. All | was indescribable. The many noble qualities who are thus concerned will be greatly inter- of our leader had won not only respect but love. ested in the experience of a gentleman well | His unselfish regard for every one of his comknown in Philadelphia who was so severely panions in misfortune; his cheerful, kindly afflicted with "Bright's disease" that the phy- manner, under the greatest sufferings, had sicians gave him up. His present condition of | made a deep impression even on his guards- | which time he had made the most desperate strug-

But there was one gleam of hope. Andrews Mr. George W. Edwards is a well known and his party resolved at once to carry out Philadelphian, now in middle life. His father | their projects for breaking out of the jail. was one of the most public-spirited citizens of These soldiers would have dared anything in the Quaker City, who did much to improve the the hope of saving their leader; besides, the aimost to the bone, and so completely exhausted Roads run from the town north to Carlisle; place by the crection of a number of hotels and feeling was general that this execution would northeast to Harrisburg; another parallel to other edifices of public value and permanent be but the beginning. Some of the number Hunterstown; another to York; one east to adornment. Mr. Edwards, sr., died about 20 had always maintained that no hope existed gave forth a wild, despuiring, uncatural light. . Hanover; a turnpike southeast to Baltimore; years ago, of Bright's disease, and so did his save the gleam that might come from some des-

> One of our editorial staff, who had himself | worn knife to be again used, sparingly but hole, and it was agreed to give him the first "Yes, I had Bright's disease. My father and | chance for his life. Andrews and John Wollam mother died of it; so did twe of my brothers. | were in the loft or attic over the prison room,

> but no vegetables; and I can assure you that | Andrews crept out first and swung over the wall, but in doing so loosened a piece of mortar or a brick, which fell to the ground with a loud "thump," and attracted the notice of the sea-Andrews, however, dropped to the ground, "Compound Oxygen? Did you try that; darted to the fence, and was over before he could be prevented. Wollam heard the noise Yes, that was what brought me to where you from the inside, and knowing that caution was seem very encouraging, yet I thought I would | over the fence unhart. Dorsey was third in leu's office, which is not over half a mile, com- | work of any who might follow, He prudently pletely used me up, and I had to rest for two turned to his comrades and said: "It is all hours after making the effort. This was my up with us!" The whole town was soon , but what it did it did well. In about missing had succeeded in cetting off their iron added to my comfort and gave me new ment in Chattanooga returned. The poor captives were made to feel that they now had "For two months I took the Oxygen Treat- nothing to expect but the sternest dealings. hope strengthened that two, at least, of their "Have you ever had occasion to resort to | fated company would get back to the Union lines to tail the story of their adventures and

"Never but once. Then I thought I felt sufferings. How far these hopes were realized The use of the Compound Oxygen for a very | When Andrews left the prison it was nearly remained in this uncomfortable position, and "You are a firm believer in Compound Oxy | saw the trains almost passing under his feet, and heard his pursuers speculating as to what Most certainly and thoroughly. After what | could possibly have become of him. The search When the Confederate army reached Cham- It has done for me I am free to speak well of it, all over the vicinity was most thorough, but

"ENGINE THIEVES," yet in trying to escape in the woods he seems to have been as much inferior. As will be seen, Wollam, and at a later period, many others of the number, were far more skillful or fortunate than he. Early in the morning he crossed day, but unfortunately he was observed. Immediate pursuit was made, but he dashed much lower down than the day before. Here among some drift-wood at the upper end of the These became fixed ideas, and possibly inter-

> was a fatal misfortune. A party with blood hounds now came over from the mainland to search the island for him. The dogs came upon bim, but he broke away from them, and ran around the lower end of the island, wading in the shallow water, and in this way throwing the hounds off the track; then he plunged into the dense thicket with which the island was covered, and again asmained securely concealed, while his pursuers searched the whole island. Frequently they were under the very tree, whose high foliage effectually screened him from the gaze of dogs and men. At last they abandoned the search in despair, concluding that he had by some means left the island. Slowly they took their departure to devise new plans of search. Two little boys, who came along merely from curi-

osity, were all that were left behind. At length, in their play, one of them looked upward, and said that he saw a great bunch on a tree. The other looked, shifted his posttion,-looked again, and exclaimed, "Why, it is a man!" They were alarmed and cried aloud, thus announcing their discovery to their friends on shore. The latter instantly returned, and Andrews, seeing himself discovered, dropped from the tree, ran to the lower end of the island, took a small log, with a limb for a paddle, and shoved into the stream, hoping to reach the opposite shore before he could be overtaken. But there was another party lower down the river with a skiff, who saw him and rowed out to meet him. Thus inclosed, he gave over the hopeless struggle, and surrendered to his fate, -inevitable death! He afterwards said that he felt a sense almost of relief when the end had come and he knew the worst. From the time of losing his clothing in the drift-wood he had but little expectation of ultimate escape. The spectacle of a man condemned to death, starving and naked, hunted through the woods and waters by dogs and men, is one of the most pitiable that can be

Alfred Wilson, who was one of the eight who failed to escape, speaks in feeling terms of the manner in which their leader was brought back to them on the third day after escaping. He

"At the prison we were startled by a rumor that Andrews had been taken, but we at first gave little credence to it, probably because we did not desire to believe it. But alas! the rumor was only too true, for soon after, a strong guard of soldiers, baying in charge a prisoner, followed by a rabble of citizens, approached the prison. It was Andrews! Oh, how our hearts and hopes sank down within us beyond the power of expression! I could have most wretched and pitiable human being I ever saw—a sight which horrifled us all, and even drew words of compassion from some of our prison guards. His own brother would scarcely have been able to recognize him. It did not seem possible | a dollar. that the short space of three days could have wrought a change so startling. As he lay there chained to the fldor, naked, bloody, bruised, and speechless, he seemed more dead than alive. He had not eaten a morsel since he left us, during gle for liberty and life. He had swam about seven miles in the river in his efforts to keep clear of the dogs. His feet were literally torn to shreds by running over the sharp stones and through the Towards the last he left blood at every step. His back and shoulders were sun-blistered was he that he could hardly move his limbs after he was brought in. His face was pale, haggard and emaciated. His eyes, which were sunken,

When we were left to ourselves we drew around the miserable man, and after he had somewhat revived he told us, in that low, calm tone of voice in which he always spoke, and which seldom failed to impress the listeners favorably towards the man, the whole story of his unfortunate attempt to escape. He told us he had but little time to live, and that now, after having made every effort to save his life and to rescue us, and failed, he felt reconciled and resigned to his fate. He said he was incapable of doing anything more to help himself, and only regretted that his death could not in some way be instrumentably a saving us, his commides. He counseled us all against the fallacy of hoping for an exchange, or for any mercy from those into whose hands we had fallen. He said his doorn foreshadowed our own, and entreated us to prepare for the worst, and, when the time came, to prove o them that we were as brave in confronting an ignominious death for our country's sake as we

had been fearless in doing service for her," A few more words will finish this pitiful story. Andrews, in Wilson's opinion, was with a presentiment of coming doom from the | mered silver head," time he had fairly entered upon this expedition. He had not long to wait. He was put back into "the hole," but not before a negro blacksmith had welded a pair of heavy fetters upon his ankles and connected them with a chain only about 18 inches in length. A scaffold was prepared for him in Chattanooga, but the indications of an advance by Mitchel and. possibly, expressions of sympathy on the part of the citizens induced the authorities at the last moment to transfer the death scene to Atlanta. His comrades were sent with him to that town. On the way to Atlanta he was taunted with his approaching doom by the crowds who surrounded every station.

It was the day appointed for the execution. On reaching Atlanta Andrews and his eight companions were conducted to a second-story room not far from the depot. In a little time a body of soldiers marched up into the building, an officer appeared at the door and, while ill were silent as death, said, in a low, almost faltering tone, "Come on now, Mr. Andrews." He instantly arose, and the low, sad "Farewell, boys," spoken in his calmest, sweetest tones, mingled with the horrible clauking of his chains, as he walked out with the short, halting step his irons compelled. This was the

final separation. The survivors were conducted to the city jail of Atlanta and there placed in an iron cage. At meal-time the guards told them how bravely Andrews died. His fortitude stilled the executioner, the rope stretching so that his to cherish it, that life may not be a worthless feet touched the ground. But the earth was | blank to us. Many of the diseases that flesh is hero's death? The cross was once esteemed | plete cure in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medimore shameful than the gallows now, but out cal Discovery" when all other remedics have death has sanctified that instrument forever! failed. Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on consumption marked, and, in the many changes that have pensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. taken place there, it is probably lost forever. The most diligent search on the part of the writer failed to discover it. But the rope adjudged by the court-martial, all of whose members have passed into obscurity with the downfall of the rebellion they served cannot desecrate his memory. No flowers can be placed on his unknown grave by leval hands, but loving tears will fall freely for him as long as hearts can feel for the extremity of misfortune that gathered around the last hours of the man who

and perilous enterprise of the Great Civil War. [To be continued.]

planned and boldly executed the most remantic

Consemption Cared. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent curs of Consumption, Broughitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all sparks. Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful carative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Roches-

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"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c. Reading, works for bread during the day and in

Queer Names for Scholars.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.] I am amused constantly at the names of the colored children, and the assortment at Storrs was exceptionally large and varied. There an open field on his way to a tree in which he were plenty of girls named after States, the intended to take shelter as on the preceding | favorite names being Florida, Missouri, Indiana, and Georgia. There were Messrs. Cate and Casar and Misses Narcissus and Daphne. through the woods and regained the river | Samaritan Horton put an example on the board in good style. Cuffie Hardtimes did not answer he swam a narrow channel and reached a small | to the roll-call but has honored the school with island, where, for a time, he secreted himself | his presence in times gone by. The most extraordinary name of all was worn by a modest island. In all his terrible struggle he seemed little girl of perhaps a dozen Summers. I to look to the river and to trees for safety. | could hardly believe she was weighed down with such an absurd name until I obtained her fered with his seeking refuge in any other autograph and all doubt was removed. The manner. But the loss of clothing at the outset | sutograph read, in good legible English: "Fort Sumter Evalina Mary Ophelia Savannah Smith."

The commonplace finale was quite a shock after such an elaborate beginning. "Mother calls me Sumter," said the child; "but all my teachers call me Fort Sumter." Queen Victoria --- held her head no higher than her classmate, while European Badger seemed to have scarcely any but African blood cended a tree. There for a long time he re- in her veins. Zellicoffer Tolly's name was too involved for everyday reference, and so he was in common parlance "Zolly Tolly." Several girls enjoyed the male title of Willie. Only one boy responded to the name Sambo. The name Pocahontas Cox rested down like an incubus upon one harmless youth, while Waterloo Bullock looked anything but military.

She Played Boy.

[Philadelphia Times.] There is a young woman in Shamekin who won't wear breeches any more -at least not in a literal sense. She has a twin brother, and she is just about his size, so she has been in the habit of dressing up in his clothes when he was not in his room and playing pranks in mascu-

Her favorite prank is to call on her neighbors In this attire. She had called on several and had a good deal of fun, when one of them suggested that she visit Mrs. -; well we will call her Jones.

Unfortunately, Mr. Jones was at home. Moreover Mr. Jones was expecting somebody to call ou Mrs. Jones and probably this was known to the neighbor who put the prankish young lady up to making the call. The truth is Mr. Jones was jealous and answered the door-bell himself. Thinking he saw before him, in the person of this pretty young man who asked if Mrs. Jones was in, the alienator of his wife's affections, Mr. Jones hauled off and hit the sportive young lady between the eyes. She hasstopped paying visits in her brother's clothes and is now poulticing her eyes with raw beefsteak.

How He Got a Rich Wife. [Lewiston (Me.) Journal.]

That was a pretty sharp fellow in Oxford County who at one stroke gulled a whole town and caugh a rich widow not long ago. When the assessors of taxes came around he told them that they might tax him for \$10,000 in money at interest, although he was supposed to be poor and worked in a saw mill for \$1.50 a day. The fame of a man who was sufficiently honest to Globe. uncover conscaled taxable property of his own accord, spread through the town, and he was possible. To thousands of anxious men and The explanation Andrews then gave was prayed that death had spared me those painful mo- lionized. He made an impression on a wealthy ments, the most harrowing of my life. He was the | widow and married her. After the wedding the assessors had to abate the tax on the supposititious \$10,000, and the woman had to support a worthless husband. He was not worth

Cupture of a Murderer. Beckwith, the murderer of Simon Vandercook in 1882, was captured at Chatham, Canads, on the 25th ult., after a three years' search. He was first traced to the Pacific Coast, thence back through the Territories to Canada, and finally to the South River, in the Parry Sound district, where he was found living in a wilderness, 100 miles from civilization. He is in jail at Toronto awaiting extradition. The murder was committed at Austerlitz, on Jan. 10, 1882. Beckwith killed his victim with an axe, cut the body up, buried a portion and packed the rest in a pork barrel. He made his escape before the murdered man was missed. He is about 80 years old, and is reported to have killed his wife and a miner in California. A reward of \$1,000 was offered for his capture.

> The Soil in Dakota. [The Graphic.]

"You have a very rich soil here," remarked a tenderfoot to a Dakota farmer. "Rich! Well, I should say so. Two years ago a young man from the East came out here. He carried a snakewood cane. He stuck it in the ground and left it here."

"I suppose," remarked the tenderfoot, with a smile, "you mean to tell me it spronted." "Sprouted! Well, I should say it did, and blossomed too. Why, last year I killed 10 bushels of black suakes on that patch of ground, somewhat of a fatalist, or at least was haunted and each one was varnished and had a ham-

How Mrs. Polly is Renewing Her Youth.

[Wycliffe (Ky.) Journal.] A singular freak of nature is shown in the case of Mrs. Polly George, a lady well known to many citizens, who lives two miles from Milburn, in this County. Mrs. G. is 76 years old, the mother and the grandmother of a large family in the County. During her life she has cut and shed her teeth twice and now has commenced her third set, having cut four teeth within the past month-two above and two below. She did also, a little over a year ago, shed her hair, which was white with age, and it is now replaced by a suit of black hair with an occasional silver thread only.

Paulshment After Death.

[St. Louis Republican.] A rather singular incident occurred in St. Francis bottom lately. In crossing Tyronza River on a mule, the rider, a negro, fell off and was drowned. The mule came safely to shore and was taken possession of by the Squire. The river was dragged, the negro's body found and on it a pistol. He had been dead three days, but the 'Squire fined him \$50 and costs for carrying concealed weapons and confiscated mula and pistol to pay the same.

A Prize in the Lettery

of life which is usually unappreciated until it even the clamorous speciators. The dying is lost, perhaps never to return, is health. agony was protracted by the unskillfulness of What a priceless boon it is, and how we ought hoveled away and the brave spirit set free. heir to, and which make life burdensome, such Why should the gallows be accounted infamous as consumption (scrofula of the lungs) and when courage and patriotism there meet a other scrofulous and blood diseases, find a com-The grave of Andrews at Atlanta was un- mailed for two stamps. Address, World's Dis-

SCIENTIFIC CHAT. - There are a number of soap trees growing in

Tallabasson. In the yards of Dr. G. W. Betton and Mr. Philip Sullivan, the former on McCarty and the latter on Daval street, fine specimens of this tree, in bearing, may be seen. They are prolific ruiters, the berries being about the size of an ordinary marble, having a yellowish, scapy appearance, with a hard black seed, from which the trees are propagated. Parties here boil the fruit to make somp, but Judge Van Valkenburg says in China, pan, and other tropical countries the berries are sed as a substitute for sono just as they are taken from the trees. - Tallahusses Floriding. - By using a cone spring, sewing machines are now driven without the aid of foot or hand power. A few turns of the handle winds up sufficient power to keep a machine going at full speed over n hour. It is completely under control as to the rate of stitching and stopping, and can be applied to any existing machine at moderate cost.

— Crude petroleum is now used in the Brooklyn
Fire Department engines and the cost is said to be can than one-lifth that of coal. There are also no - Small candles, remarkable for the purity and rilliancy of the light they give, are now imported nto Europe from China, where they are made from wax supplied by minute insects bred for that purpose by the poorer clasers of Chinese-

PERSONS AND THINGS.

- A Johnson Hulmy in this city save the San Franelsoo News-Letter, millioted with the existing lottery ments, recently invested in a ticket, and, being advised that to insure good lock the taket should be field to a milbit's fall until the drawing took cises, he immediately proceeded to enlist the serv-nes of a household pet. The scheme worked to a charm-a prize was drawn, and a snug sum at thei. A family rush was made for the hutch; the rabbit was there sure enough, totl and sil, but the ticket was gone. Bunny had exten it. There is one rebbit less in town. - The skaling craze attains its highest development in the country. City people have little lifes of it. A Vermont elergyman in a recent address. expressed the idea that a moderate use of the rinks was well enough for children, but he said be had known of instances in which men had left their work, farmers even in their busy season, and gone in their overalls to the skating rink.

- Herman Strecker, who is a stone-cutter as

the evenings pursues the studies of an expert naturalist. He is known as an authority on butterflies. He makes his own drawings on stone, writes his own descriptive matter, sets the type and does the printing himself. He has the largest collection of

outterflies in the world. - Osman Digna says El Mahdi intends to restore the whole Nile Valley, from source to mouth, to Mohammedan control, and after he has taken Cairo he will send envoys to Constantinople inviting the Sultan to form an alliance with him against all Christendom.

- A marriage license has been issued to a couple at Saratoga, Santa Clara County, whose joint ages number 163 years, San Francisco (Cal.) Bulletin. - During a recent frosty night which suddenly succeeded a rainy and sloppy day, a Belfast young man met with a singular catastrophe. He went home with his young lady and stood outside talk-ing with her. The honeyed words so charmed him that the minutes glided by unheeded. When he at last said good-night and prepared to leave his fair companion, he found himself unable to move. He was actually frozen down and could not lift his feet. The girl went into the kitchen and returned with a kettle of hot water, with which she proceeded to thaw out her imprisoned lover. - Belfast

FOR THE LADIES.

-There is a widow in Birmingham, Ala., 13 years old, and she attends the public school. - Challangood Tenn.) Times. - It appears the latest wrinkle in the way of ornamentation for a wedding breakfast table is to have the photographs of the bride and groom in-

losed in a block of transparent ice. This display of coolness between them would be much more appropriate about a year later.

— A well-busbanded lady is now residing in the State of Arkansas. She is 65 years of age, and is living with a courageous man who has assumed the position of being her lith hisband. It is said that in the hall of her house there are 13 pegs,

- There are some queer things in this world. The young lady, for instance, who totes a 40-pound pug-dog squares and squares, has not the strength o carry a 20-pound basket of groceries 10 yards,-One-quarter of the women in Germany are laborers, and they do about three-quarters of the

MARCH MIRTH.

- Robinson (at the window)-Hullo! There goes that woman Brown's so dead sweet on! Mrs. R. (rushing up, with excitement)—Where?—who? where? What, that in the gray -. Why, George, now ridiculous you are! That's his wife! Robinson-Exactly, my dear !- London Punch. - Mrs. Minks-"The nurse seems to have trouble with baby to-night. He is crying yet."
Mr. Minks-"Yes, bless his little heart. I wonder what ails him?" Mrs. Minks-"Oh! Nothing serious. How sweetly shrill his voice is! So clear and musical." Mr. Minks-"Yes, I-but hark! Those sounds do not come from our nursery. They come through the walls from the next house.

Mrs. Minks-"Mercy! So they do. Why can't people have sense enough to give their squalling brats paregorie or something, instead of letting them yell like screech owls!"—Philadelphia Call. - Mary had a pair of skates All nickel-pisted o'er,

And every time she put 'em on She fell upon the floor. She took 'em to the rink one day And loaned them to a boy, And when he sat upon his spine

She jumped and laughed with joy. -Norristonen Berald - When you lose your breath don't chase it; you'll catch it sconer by standing still.—Besten

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where the medicine has been of great value is preventing miscarriage and alleviating the pains and dangers of childbirth. Philadelphis ladies appreciate the worth of this medicin and its great value." A Great Benefactor of Women. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., is often spoken of as the great benefactor of women. and frequently receives letters like the one we quets from, written by a lady in San Francisco, who says: "I am taking your Vegetable Compound and find great benefit from it. It has dons mi more good than all the Doctors." Mrs. T., of Vincennes, Ind., writes: "Having taken 11 bettles of your Vegetable Compound and cured by is use, I feel very anxious that every woman upon each of which hangs a hat duly labelled as the property of one of the defunct husbands.—Troy of it."

Quaker Testimony.

Mrs. A. M. Dauphin, a Quaker lady, of Phila-

delphia, has done a great deal to make knows

to ladies there the great value of Mrs. Pink

ham's Vegetable Compound as a cure for their

troubles and diseases. She writes as follows:

"A young lady of this city while bathing some

years ago was thrown violently against the life

line and the injuries received resulted in as

ovarian tumor which grew and enlarged until

death seemed certain. Her physician finally ad-

vised her to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound

She did so, and in a short time the tumor was

dissolved, or caused to slough off, and she is need

in perfect health. I also know of many cases

More Than Thanks.

"Fort Madison, Iowa. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinh ham: I am glad to inform you that I have triad one bottle of your Vegetable Compound and have found great relief. I more than thank you for your kind advice. I have never felt so well as I do now since I had these troubles. Yours resp'y. Mrs. W. C. A---," The above is a sample of the many letters received by Mra Pinkham expressing gratitude for the benefit derived from her Vegetable Compound. Another letter from Kanfman, Texas, says: "Your Compound has done me more good than all the Doctors ever did, for which I thank you with all my heart. Your friend, Annie B

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